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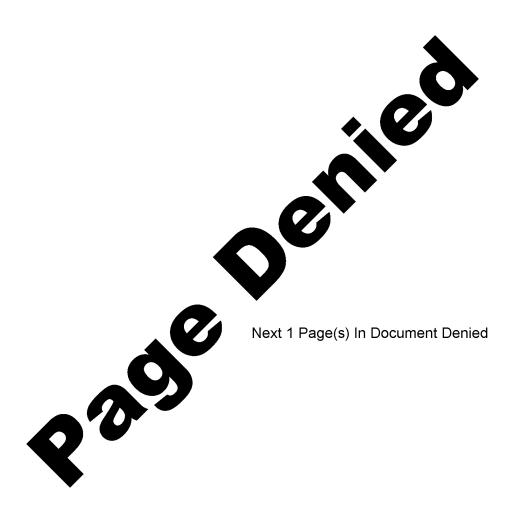
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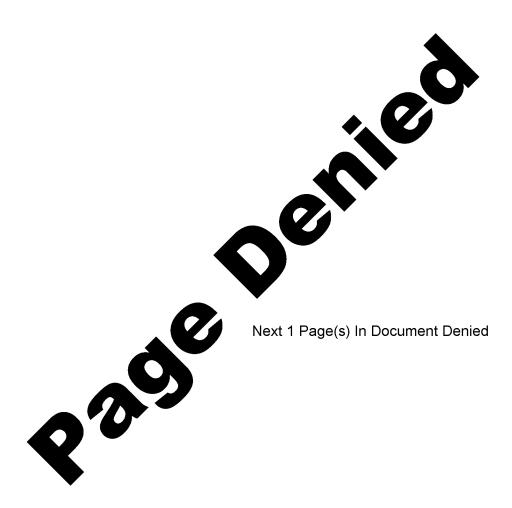


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PHILIPPINES:	Implications of Coup Attempt
	The immediate threat to the Philippine Government posed by the abortive coup appears over, but President Aquino must now find a way to reunite her military and restore her political prestige; although she is likely to deal harshly with the rebel soldiers, she may also make some concessions to their demands, such as the removal of armed forces Chief of Staff Ramos.
•	Most rebel troops in Manila have surrendered or escaped, and leader
	Col. Gregorio Honasan and several hundred of his supporters may have slipped out of the city, according to US Embassy and press reporting. Pockets of resistance remain in the countryside, however.
	Comment: This coup attempt demonstrates again that the military's dissatisfaction with the Aquino government runs deep and is a serious threat to stability. The attempt will undoubtedly further increase distrust between civilian and military leaders, complicating Manila's efforts to defeat the Communist insurgency, revive the economy, and develop democratic political institutions.
·	Aquino will have to maneuver carefully to reassert her authority over the armed forces without antagonizing them. Apparently outraged by the violent revolt—her only son was wounded in the attack on the presidential palace—Aquino will probably demand that the coup plotters be punished severely.
	piotters be purished severely.
	Some of her advisers are likely to recommend that she take steps to address the rebels' concerns, which include the alleged mismanagement and weak leadership of Chief of Staff Ramos. Although Ramos helped quell the revolt, Aquino may decide he is more of a liability than an asset and offer him some other government post—a move that could stimulate further rebel demands.
	The coup attempt is almost certain to prompt Aquino's political allies and foes alike to reassess their positions. By damaging her prestige and possibly weakening her popularity, the attempt is likely to make it more difficult for her to persuade supporters in the Congress to push

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SOUTH KOREA:	Prospects for Bipartisan Compromise
	The ruling party and the main opposition party appear ready to
	compromise on constitutional revision next week, while the government is preparing to get tough with "leftists."
	Both sides are claiming that the few remaining sticking points will be
	resolved when ruling-party President Roh Tae Woo and opposition leader Kim Young Sam meet on Monday? Party representatives are
	leader Kim Young Sam meet on Monday Party representatives are
	hinting they have struck a backroom deal. The US Embassy says the
	ruling party will concede its demand for a five-year residency
keportedly -	requirement for presidential candidates; government critics claimed it
.' 🗸	could have blocked a presidential bid by Kim Dae Jung. The opposition has said it is shelving demands for a vice-presidency and a
	four-year, two-term presidency.
	Key issues remaining are lowering the voting age—now 20—and
	including an explicit guarantee in the constitution's preamble—that the military will not intervene in politics—both are opposition
	demands.
0	
Reportedly,	Kim Young Sam told US officials on Thursday that he and Kim Dae
	during that agreed to nurry enorts at compromise. The Kims continue
	to battle, however, over the critical issue of who will be the party's standard bearer. Kim Dae Jung's faction declared for the first time
•	this week that he must be the candidate.
	on 28 ling to august
	Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kim Chung Yul/announced on Thursday
	that the government was investigating as many as 1,600 "leftist" dissidents. Police resumed tough tactics yesterday, including liberal
reportedly -	use of tear gas, against protesters who ignored a nationwide
'	government ban against rallies coinciding with the funeral of a striking
	worker killed accidentally by police this month.
	Comment: Pressure from hardliners in both camps could complicate
31 august.	the talks on Monday. With Kim Dae Jung's supporters pressing his
31000	candidacy, Kim Young Sam may be reluctant to compromise, fearing it would open him to criticism. Roh is already under attack from
	government hardliners who blame labor unrest on his reform
	proposals and may find his maneuvering room limited if Kim hangs
	tough
	Roh and Kim Young Sam nonetheless share an interest in
	compromising on the constitution. Roh needs progress to justify his
	initiative to reopen dialogue with the opposition. Kim surely
	recognizes that a failure to compromise will frustrate the public, bring
	more protests, and perhaps even prompt a crackdown that could extend to the opposition party itself. In any case, an agreement is not
	likely to keep hardline radicals off the streets this fall.

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WESTERN EUROPE:	Acclaiming Central American Accord
	Most West European governments, as well as the EC, have applauded the Central American peace accord as the best hope for securing a regional peace, but they remain skeptical about Nicaragua's commitment to democratization and Washington's readiness to pursue a diplomatic solution.
	Managua's acceptance of the plan has not diminished growing West European disenchantment with the Sandinistas, and several governments and parties are moving to test Managua's commitment to reform. Bonn, for example, has protested the recent arrest of human rights activists to spotlight the issue of civil liberties. The Brussels-based Christian Democratic International, meanwhile, is holding a meeting in Managua next month and plans to give new financial aid to its Nicaraguan affiliate, the Social Christian Party.
	The West European press has portrayed recent US initiatives as a tactical move designed to secure greater funding for the Nicaraguan insurgents. Some British officials are concerned that Ambassador Habib's resignation signals a lack of US commitment to a diplomatic solution, according to US Embassy reporting
	Comment: Despite their skepticism, the West Europeans see the peace agreement as a useful test of Managua's intentions. Most are likely to urge Washington to cut off aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents to avoid giving Managua a pretext for noncompliance and to undercut Sandinista efforts to solicit international sympathy and assistance. Still, most West European governments are unlikely to press the US too hard on the insurgent issue, particularly when they are focused on an imminent INF accord and events in the Persian Gulf—issues of much greater importance to them.

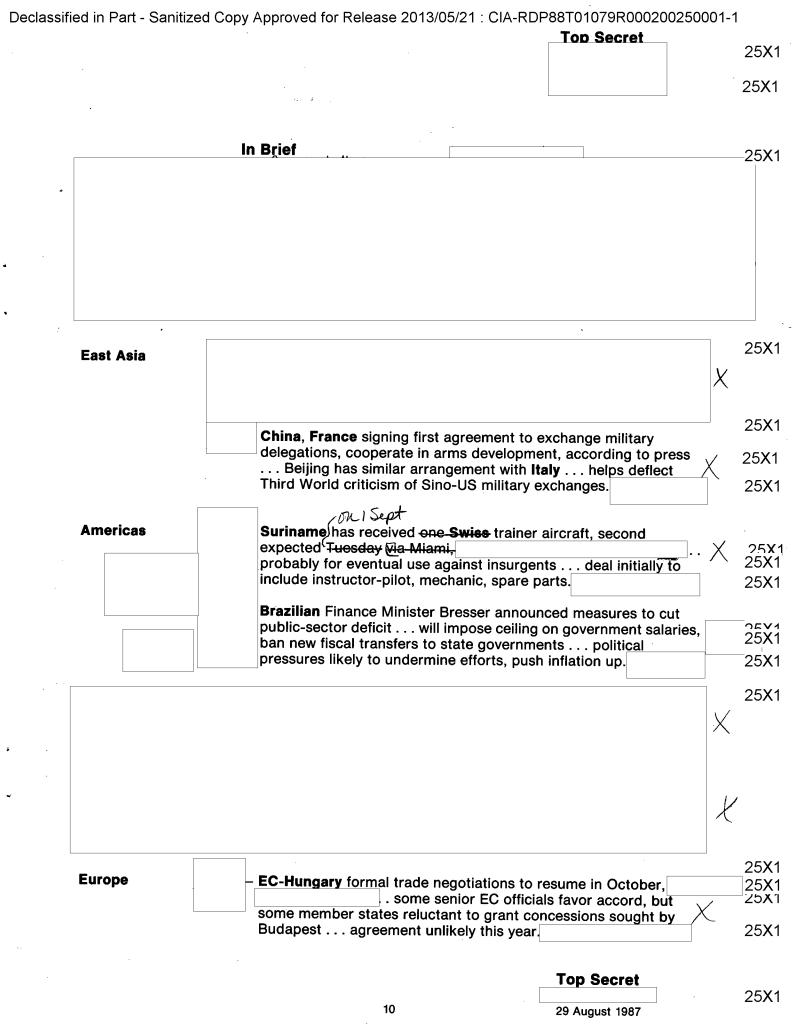


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	EL SALVADOR: Insurgents Propose Cease-Fire	
	A communique from the Salvadoran insurgents proposing a one- week cease-fire to begin on 12 September is an attempt to regain the political initiative lost after the signing of the Central American peace accord. The insurgents also reiterated their willingness to engage in peace negotiations on 15 September, the date proposed by President Duarte.	25X1
	<b>Comment</b> : There is no indication that Duarte intends to back away from his demand that, as a precondition to negotiations, the guerrillas meet a 30 August deadline to accept the accord. Duarte is likely to counter the proposal by making public plans to implement a cease-fire of indefinite duration, hoping the guerrillas will reject his offer and be seen as obstructing the peace effort.	25X1
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	HAITI: Political Activity of Leftist Priests	
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	MAURITIUS: Clo	se Election Expec	ted	X 2
		•	on 30 august her	stealy
	The Mauritian pa	rliamentary election	ntomorrow will be clos	se, with the
	incumbent Allian		with a slim majority, cendent public opinion	poll shows 2
	the Alliance—lec	by Prime Minister	Jugnauth-slightly ahe	ead
	because it has p	esided over a four-	year economic boom.	according.
	tried to parlay co	rruption charges ac	Mauritian Militant Mov gainst former governme	ement has
	into support for i	ts candidate, Prem	Nababsing. Embassy	reporting
	indicates-tha∏ the	Movement also ho	ppes, by running Nabal	osing—a
	Hindu advantage		nunity—to offset Jugna	autn's 2
	•		WEST	
	Comment: An Al	liance victory would	bring little change to	Mauritian
	Diego Garcia to r	naintain good relati	soft-pedal(Mauritian class) ons with the US: The o	IMS to prosition's
	effort to win Hind	lu votes is unlikely t	to reverse the percepti	on that the
	Movement's Gen	eral Secretary Paul	Berenger, of Europea	n descent,
	nonetheless won	ง เหลมสมรเทฐ-led go , it would favor clos	vernment. If the oppose er diplomatic ties to the	iition ie USSR
	and increased pr	essure for Mauritia	n control of Diego Gar	cia. 2
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	MOZAMBIQUE: Refugee Repatriation	ndsi
	MOZAMBIQUE: Refugee Repatriation  Mozambigue is accompating in the constriction of figure 2007-114	25)
	Mozambique is cooperating in the repatriation of 400,000 of its refugees whose presence in several neighboring countries has fueled	
	growing security concerns in the region. Police and Army units, have	sorted thousand
•	expelled more than 7,000 of the 70,000 Mozambican refugees in ///	cortes
	Zimbabwe, some of whom may be sympathizers of the RENAMO insurgents, according to the US Embassies in Harare and Maputa	44
10	Malawi is concerned about the <del>263,000 refugees inside its borders,</del>	thousa
reportedly-	most of whom need emergency food aid. according to the Embassy in	0
10 person	Lilongwe. Mozambique is negotiating repatriation pacts with Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi, despite opposition among UN and	
	Western officials, who claim the country's civil war and lack of	
	resources will disrupt resettlement efforts	25
•	Comment: Mozambique's neighbors are concerned that the refugees	
	are straining limited food and budgetary resources and aggravating	
	border security problems. Mozambique almost certainly could not	
	meet the needs of returning refugees and will probably need	
	increased emergency food aid this year. Nevertheless, Maputo depends on some 7,000 Zimbabwean, 500 Malawian, and 3,000	
	Tanzanian troops to help contain the RENAMO insurgency and is	
	probably cooperating on the refugee issue to avoid bilateral tensions	
· .	that could undermine this assistance.	25
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	SUDAN: New Group Joins Insurgents	
	Leaders of Anyanya II, a southern Sudanese militia allied with	
	government forces for the past two years, have agreed in principle to	
	unite with the southern insurgent Sudanese People's Liberation Army,	
	according to the US Embassy in Addis Ababa. Ethiopian-backed attempts to reconcile the groups began in February.	25
	the two reached a de facto cease-fire this summer, and	25. 25.
	some Anyanya II troops have begun moving freely through rebel-held	20.
	territory. Public acknowledgment of at least a limited rapprochement	
	occurred this week when Anyanya II and insurgent leaders met at a conference in Addis Ababa.	25
		25
	Comment: The reconciliation deals a blow to Prime Minister Sadiq's	
	efforts to augment government forces by arming local militias to fight	
	the insurgents. Growing dissatisfaction with government support and a longstanding hatred of Arab domination probably have spurred	
·	Anyanya II to accept Ethiopian offers of military supplies in return for	
	suspending hostilities with the Liberation Army. The two groups are	
	unlikely to join their military forces, but even sporadic coordinated attacks would further weaken the government's units, already hard	
	pressed in the south	25
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## **Special Analysis**

ISRAEL:

### **Compromise on Lavi Likely**

Israeli Foreign Minister Peres—previously a strong supporter of the Lavi fighter aircraft—apparently now advocates scrapping the program. He proposes to divert \$100 million per year in US military assistance to the primary contractor for Lavi, Israel Aircraft Industries, to preclude large-scale layoffs and to provide sufficient research work to keep several thousand engineers and technicians employed once the Lavi project is canceled, according to the Israeli press and the US Embassy. Pending US approval, the compromise also includes F-16 coproduction in Israel and Israeli contributions to developing the advanced F-16. Peres's proposals apparently are supported by Defense Minister Rabin and Finance Minister Nissim.

Peres's sudden shift means that proponents of scrapping the Lavi program now have a slight majority in Israel's 24-member Cabinet. Under pressure from Peres, Rabin, and Nissim, even Prime Minister Shamir is pulling away from his unequivocal backing for the Lavi. During a meeting with visiting US Senators this week, Shamir said the Lavi project was financially too much for Israel to handle. According to the Embassy, Shamir's top political adviser claims that a compromise solution to terminate the Lavi is close.

Peres's plan nevertheless faces stiff opposition from pro-Lavi stalwarts. Likud Ministers Sharon and Arens have already denounced the move to scrap Lavi development, and Israel Aircraft Industries has called Peres's proposal unacceptable.

#### **Future Israeli Aircraft Research**

Unresolved design problems and unproven avionics mean that already spiraling development cost overruns will worsen considerably if the Lavi is not canceled. Cost estimates earlier this year, based on the Israeli air force's requirement for only 100 aircraft instead of the 300 originally planned, suggest that the 100 Lavis would cost up to \$5 billion more than 100 F-16s. Research and development costs alone for the Lavi would amount to more than \$20 million per aircraft—about the same as the total cost of an off-the-shelf F-16.

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Peres wants to guarantee the future of Israel Aircraft, however, which will lose its primary source of funding if the Lavi is canceled. Nearly \$1.5 billion in US grant aid has already been spent developing the plane, including more than \$200 million per year on contracts with Israel Aircraft—the largest defense firm in Israel, with more than 20,000 workers. Defense Minister Rabin recently claimed that at least another \$5 billion is needed to complete the Lavi program. The Israeli air force has proposed a variety of projects to keep the firm active, including remotely piloted vehicles, advanced avionics, precisionguided munitions, and expanded plans to modernize aging Kfir and Phantom fighter aircraft.

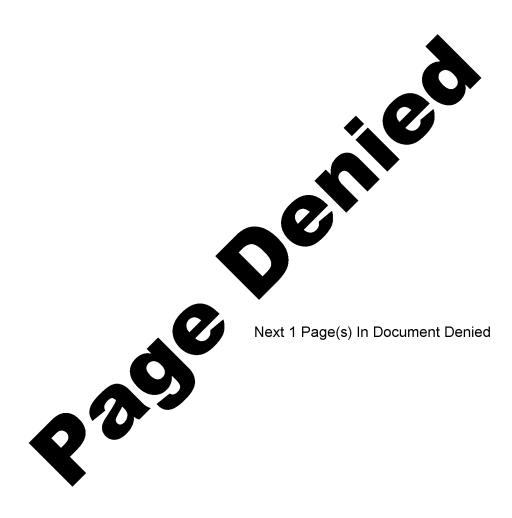
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#### Outlook

Barring a reversal in his new stance, Peres's opposition ultimately will spell the death of Lavi, although the Cabinet is in no hurry to vote on the issue. Even if Peres formally presents his compromise proposal to the Cabinet on Sunday, the Ministers must work out the details, and further delays on the final decision are likely. The pro-Lavi camp undoubtedly will extract the maximum concessions—such as guaranteed employment and funding for the aircraft company—in return for killing the program

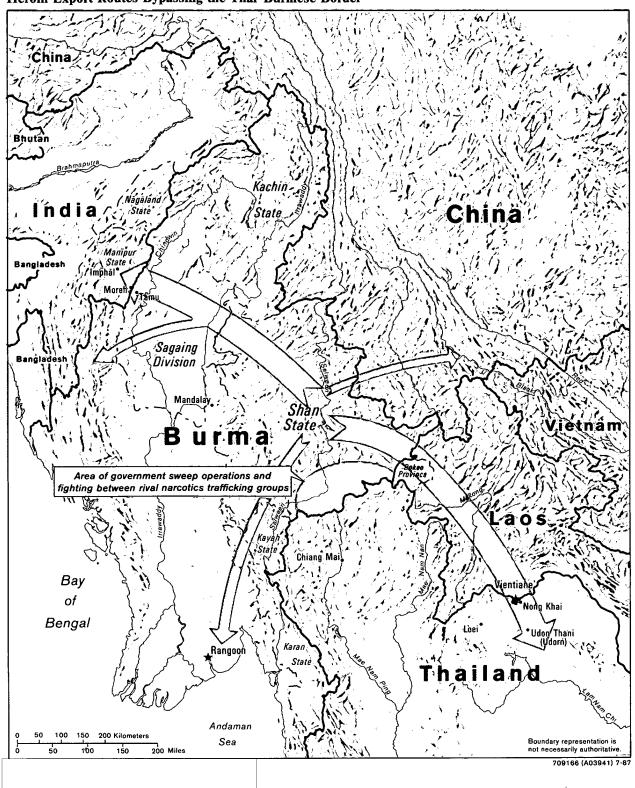
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### Heroin Export Routes Bypassing the Thai-Burmese Border



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29 August 1987

ysis  rug Progress  mese antinarcotics efforts along the two countries for have earned a stalemate against the region's but traffickers are changing tactics and gains are threatened. The net result may be a large exports of Golden Triangle heroin.  radication operations have made narcotics smuggling the and have at least slowed the growth of heroin			
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adication operations have made narcotics smuggling			
re and have at least slowed the growth of heroin			
more expensive and have at least slowed the growth of heroin exports.			
ng drug groups remain intact and continue to supply ent of the US and West European heroin markets, eporting from US embassies and the Drug Enforcement.			
organizations, one of which has about 12,000 men re becoming more defensive—sacrificing material in rve manpower and increasing the use of mobile			
smaller drug caravans to cut losses.			
they also continue evading military pressure on border by crossing to the other.			
new smuggling routes away from the border area.			
increasing amount oing through northern Burma to India, which may primary narcotics distribution center. More is also I through Laos into northeastern Thailand, where rees are spread thin. The traditional routes through and are likely to remain the largest conduit to the tarket, but the new networks may already account for the of regional heroin exports and will probably become			
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	Problems and Opportunities	
	Bangkok and Rangoon, individually, are not capable of containing expansion along the new routes, but years of distrust and animosity preclude formal bilateral cooperation. Similarly, relations between Burma and India are cool, and Laos—which does not acknowledge a narcotics problem—has been angered by Thai allegations of official Lao complicity in smuggling.	25X1
	Nevertheless, Burma, Thailand, and India apparently see the trafficking network as vulnerable and have begun limited informal cooperation.	25X1
	•	25X1
	Burma produces more than 70 percent of the Golden Triangle's opium but currently sprays only areas secured by government troops, which excludes the major growing area. If it expanded its aerial eradication program into unsecured areas, trafficking costs would rise significantly. In addition, the redeployment of Burmese Army units to central Shan State would slow the expansion of networks westward and disrupt supply lines. And, in Thailand, increasing enforcement efforts in the eastern part of the country and greater use of airpower against refineries and storage facilities along the Burmese	
	border would also pay dividends.	25X1

These measures may be enough to continue the stalemate, in itself a victory in view of the drug potential of the Golden Triangle. Over the longer term, however, bilateral and multilateral approaches and programs need to be developed even though the political realities suggest this will continue to prove elusive.

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